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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

True Love.

BY MARY HOWITT.

There are furrows on thy brow, wife,
Thy hair is thin and grey.
And the light that once was in thine eye
Hath sorrow stolen away.
Thou art no longer fair, wife,
The rose hath left thy cheek,
And thy once firm and graceful form
Is wasted now and weak.

But thy heart is just as warm, wife,
As when we first were wed;
As when thy merry eye was bright,
And thy smooth cheek was red.
Ah! that is long ago, wife,
We thought not then of care;
We then were spendthrifts of our joy—
We now have none to spare!

Well, well doest thou remember, wife,
The little child we laid,
The three years' darling, fair and pure,
Beneath the yew tree's shade;
The worth from life was gone, wife,
We said with foolish tongue—
But we've blessed since then the Chastener
Who took that child so young.

—There was John, thy boast and pride, wife,
Who lived to manhood's prime—
Would God I could have died for him
Who died before his time!
—There is Jane, thy second self wife,
A thing of sin and shame,—
Our poorest neighbors pity us
When they but hear her name.

Yet she's thy child and mine, wife,
I nursed her on my knee.
And the evil, woful ways she took,
Were never taught by thee.
We were proud of her fair face, wife!
—And I have tamely stood,
And not avenged her downfall
In her betrayer's blood.

I had such evil thoughts, wife,
I cursed him to his face,
But he was rich and I was poor,
—The rich know no disgrace!
The gallows would have had me, wife,
For that I did not care!
The only thing that saved his life
Were thoughts of thy despair.

There's something in thy face, wife,
That calms the maddened brain;
Thy furrowed brow, thy hallow eye,
Thy look of patient pain;
Thy lips that never smile wife;
Thy bloodless cheeks and wan;
Thy form that once was beautiful,
Whose beauty now is gone.

Oh! these they tell each tales, wife,
They fill our eyes with tears,
We have born so much together
Through these long thirty years,
That I will meekly bear, wife,
What God appointed here,
Nor add to thy o'erflowing cup
Another bitter tear.

Let the betrayer live, wife,
Be this our only prayer,
That grief may send our prodigal
Back to thy father's care!
Give me thy faithful hand, wife—
Oh God, who reign'st above,
We bless thee in our misery,
For one sure social—love.

VISIT TO JAPAN.

Some account of Capt. Mercator Cooper's Visit to Japan in the whaleship Manhattan, of Saglarbor.

BY J. F. WINSLOW, M. D.

It was about the first of April, 1845, as Captain Cooper was proceeding towards the whaling regions of the northern ocean, that he passed in the neighborhood of St. Peters, a small Island lying a few degrees to the S. E. of Niphon. It is comparatively barren, and was supposed to be uninhabited; but being near it, Capt. C. thought he would explore the shore for turtle to afford his ship's company some refreshments.—While tracing the shore along he discovered a pinnace of curious construction, which resembled somewhat those he had seen in the China Seas. Turning his walks inland, he entered a valley, where he unexpectedly saw at some distance from him, several persons in uncouth dresses, who appeared alarmed at his intrusion, and immediately fled to a more secluded part of the valley. He continued his walk and soon came to a hut, where were collected eleven men, whom he afterwards found to be Japanese. As he approached them they came forward and prostrated themselves to the earth before him, and remained on their faces for some time.—They were much alarmed and expected to be destroyed; but Capt. C. with great kindness reconciled them to his presence, and learned by signs that they had been shipwrecked on St. Peters many months before. He took them to the shore, pointed to his vessel, and informed them that he would take them to Jeddo, if they would entrust themselves to his care. They consented with great joy; and abandoning everything they had on the island, embarked with him immediately for his ship.

Captain Cooper determined to proceed at once to Jeddo, the capital of the Japanese Empire, notwithstanding its well known regulations prohibiting American and other foreign vessels to enter its waters. The Captain had two great and laudable objects in view. The first was to restore the shipwrecked strangers to their homes. The other was to make a strong and favorable impression on the government, in respect to the civilization of the United States, and its friendly disposition to the Emperor and people of Japan. How he succeeded in the latter object the sequel will show; and I will make but few remarks either on the benevolence of Capt. C.'s resolution, or its ultimate consequences touching the intercourse of the Japanese with other nations. The step decided on, however, has led to some curious and interesting information relative to this country, whose institutions and the habits of whose people are but little known to the civilized world.

Capt. C. left St. Peters, and after sailing a day or two in the direction of Niphon, he descried a huge and shapeless object on the ocean, which proved to be a Japanese ship or "junk," as these vessels are called—wrecked and in a sinking condition. She was from a port on the extreme north of Niphon, with a cargo of pickled salmon, bound for Jeddo. She had been shattered and dismantled some weeks previous, and was drifting about the ocean at the mercy of the winds, and as a gale arose the following day, the Captain thinks she must have sunk. From this ship he took eleven men more—all Japanese—and made sail again for the shores of Niphon. Among the articles taken from the wreck by its officers were some books and a chart of the principal islands composing the empire of Japan. This chart I shall speak of in detail hereafter, and it is perhaps, one of the most interesting specimens of geographical art and literature which has ever wandered from the shores of eastern Asia.

In making the land, our navigator found himself considerably to the north of Jeddo; but approaching near the coast, he landed in his boat, accompanied by one or two of his passengers.—Here he noticed many of the inhabitants employed in fishing at various distances from land. The natives he met on shore were mostly fishermen, and all appeared to belong to the common or lower classes of society. They seemed intelligent and happy, were pleased with his visit, and made no objection to his landing. From this place he dispatched one of his passengers to the Emperor, who was at Jeddo, with the intelligence of his intention or wish to enter the harbor of the Capital with his ship, for the purpose of landing the men whom he had found under such distressed circumstances, and to obtain water and other necessaries to enable him to proceed on his voyage. He then returned to his ship, and sailing along the coast for many leagues, compared his own charts with the one taken from the wreck. The winds becoming unfavorable, however, he was driven away from the land so far, that, after they changed, it took him a week to recover a position near the place where he first landed. He went on shore again, dispatched two other messengers to the capital, with the same information that he had previously sent, and the reasons of his detention. He sailed again for Jeddo, and the winds proving auspicious, in due time he entered the mouth of the bay, deep within which the city is situated. As he sailed along the passage, a barge met him, coming from the city, in command of a person, who, from his rich dress, appeared to be an officer of rank and consequence. This personage informed him that his messengers had arrived at court, and that the Emperor had granted him permission to come up to Jeddo with his ship.—He was, however, directed to anchor under a certain headland for the night, and the next morning was towed up to his anchorage within a furlong of the city.

The ship was immediately visited by a great number of people of all ranks, from the Governor of Jeddo and the high officers attached to the person of the Emperor, arrayed in golden and gorgeous tunics, to the lowest materials of the government, clothed in rags. All were filled with an insatiable curiosity to see the strangers and inspect the thousand novelties presented to their view.

Captain Cooper was very soon informed by a native interpreter who had been taught Dutch, and who could speak a few words of English, but who could talk still more intelligibly by signs, that neither he nor his crew would be allowed to go out of the ship, and that if they should attempt it, they would be put to death. This fact was communicated by the very significant symbol of drawing a naked sword across the throat. The Captain dealt kindly with all, obtained their confidence, and assured them he had no inclination to transgress their laws, but only desired to make known to the Emperor and the great officers of Japan, the kind feelings of himself and the people of America towards them and their countrymen. The Japanese seamen who had been taken from the desolate island and from the wreck, when parting from their preserver, manifested the warmest affection and gratitude for his kindness. They clung to him and shed many tears. This scene—the reports of the shipwrecked men of the many kindnesses they had received—and the uniformly prudent and amicable deportment of the American captain, made a very favorable impression on the Governor of Jeddo. During his stay, this great dignitary treated him with the most distinguished civility and kindness.

But neither the Captain nor crew of the Manhattan were allowed to go over her side. Officers were kept on board continually, to prevent any infraction of this regulation, and the more securely to ensure its maintainance and prevent all communication with the shore, the ship was surrounded and guarded by three circular barriers of boats. Each circle was about a hundred feet asunder, and the inner one about one hundred yards from the ship. In the first circle the boats were tied to a hawser so compactly that their sides touched each other, and that nothing could pass between or break through them.—The sterns of the boats were next the ship, and in these were erected long lances and other steel weapons, of various and curious forms, such as are never seen or heard of, among European nations. Sometimes they were covered with lacquered sheaths, at others they were left to glisten in the sun, apparently for the purpose of informing the foreigners that their application would follow any attempt to pass them. Among these, were mingled flags and banners of various colors and devices. In the middle of this circle, between the Manhattan and the city, was stationed a large junk in which the officers resided who commanded the guard surrounding the ship. The boats composing the second circle were not so numerous, and those in the third, were more scattering still; but the number thus employed, was almost bewildering to look upon. They amounted to nearly a thousand, and were all armed and ornamented in a similar manner. It was a scene of the most intense interest and amusement to the Americans, the most of whom had never heard of the strange customs of this secluded and almost unknown people. As magnificent and wonderful a spectacle, however, as this vast array of boats presented during the day, decorated with gaudy banners, and with glittering spears of an infinite variety of forms—in the night it was exceeded by a display of lanterns in such countless numbers, and of such shapes and transparencies, as almost to entrance the beholders, and to remind them of the magic in the Arabian Tales.

The character and rigor of the guard stationed about the ship, was at one time accidentally put to the test. The Captain wishing to repair one of his boats, attempted to lower it from the cranes to the water, in order to take it over the vessel's side. All the Japanese on board immediately drew their swords. The officer in charge of the deck-guard appeared greatly alarmed at the procedure, remonstrated kindly, but with great earnestness, against it, and declared to Capt. C. that they should be slain if they permitted it, and that his own head would be in danger if he persisted in the act. The Captain assured the officer that he had no intention to go on shore, and explained to him clearly what his object was.—When it was fully understood, great pleasure was manifested by the Japanese officer. He commanded the crew who were managing the boat to leave it, and set a host of his menials to work, who took it into the ship without allowing it to touch the water.

The Manhattan was at anchor in the harbor of Jeddo four days, during which time the Captain was supplied by command of the Emperor, with wood, water, rice, rye in the grain, vegetables of various kinds, and some crockery composed of the lacquered ware of the country.—He was recruited with every thing of which he stood in need, and all remuneration was refused. But he was told explicitly never to come again to Japan, for if he did, he would greatly displease the Emperor. During these four days, he had many conversations with the Governor of Jeddo, and other persons of rank, through their interpreter. In one of these he was informed by the Governor that the only reason why he was allowed to remain in the waters of Japan, was because the Emperor felt assured that he could not be a bad-hearted foreigner, by his having come so far out of his way to bring poor persons to their native country, who were wholly strangers to him. He was told that the Emperor thought well of his "heart," and had consequently commanded all his officers to treat him with marked attention, and supply all his wants.

The day before he left, the Emperor sent him his autograph, as the most notable token of his own respect and consideration. It is often said that the greatest men are the most careless in their chirography, and in this case the imperial hand would support the truth of the remark, for the autograph, by the size and boldness of its characters, appeared as if a half-grown chicken had stepped into muddy water, and then walked two or three times deliberately over a sheet of coarse paper, than like any other print to which I can imagine a resemblance.

Among the books taken from the wreck was a small one, in form like a note book, filled with figures of various and eccentric forms, and pictures of spears and battle axes of strange and anomalous patterns. Under each were characters, probably explanatory of the objects attached to them. Both figure and character were neatly and beautifully executed, and they presented the appearance of having been issued from a press of type copperplate, like the plates of astronomical and other scientific works.—This little book attracted Capt. Cooper's attention and excited his curiosity to such a degree, that, after noticing similar figures embroidered in gold on the tunics of the high officers, he ventured to inquire their explanation. He then learned that it was a kind of illustration of the empire—a record of the armorial ensigns of the different ranks of officers and the nobility existing in the country. Capt. C. allowed me to examine this book, and it appeared to me to be a great curiosity, both as a specimen of typographical art, and as giving us information of the numerous grades of Japanese aristocracy, and the insignia by which they may be distinguished.

These figures were wrought always on the back of the officer's tunic, and the weapon which appertained to his rank corresponded with the one drawn under the ensign in the book alluded to. Each grade of officers commanded a body of men whose weapons were of a particular and given shape, and those weapons were used by no others under an officer of a different grade, or wearing a different badge on his tunic.

In a conversation with the Governor, when the latter told our navigator he must never come to Japan again, Capt. C. asked him "how he would wish him to act under the same circumstances." The Governor was somewhat disconcerted—shrugged his shoulders, and evaded by replying that "he must not come again." Capt. Cooper then asked him "if he should leave his countrymen to starve or drown, when it was in his power to take them from another wreck."—He intimated that it would please the Emperor more for them to be left, than for strangers to visit his dominions. Capt. C. told him that he never would see them drown or starve, but should rescue them and feed them; and then he inquired what he should do with them. The Governor replied, "carry them to some Dutch port, but never come to Japan again." This was all spoken by the Governor with mildness, but with firmness also, as if he uttered the imperial will.

The Governor of Jeddo is represented to be a grave and elderly looking man, somewhat gray, with a remarkably intelligent and benignant countenance, and of very mild and prepossessing manners. He appeared interested with Capt. C.'s account of the people and civilization of America, and the latter spared no pains to leave a good impression of the American name and character, especially as a trading people, on the minds of those high officers, whose position might carry them into audience with their sovereign.

The day he left the country, the interpreter gave him an open letter, without a signature, written in the Dutch language, with a bold and skillful hand. Mr. Lingren, the clerk in the Consulate, a gentleman learned in many languages of Northern Europe, has translated it, and stated to me the leading ideas contained therein. This document informs the world that the bearer of it has furnished assistance to Japanese sailors in distress, and had brought them to their native land—and then commands all Dutchmen who may encounter him shipwrecked and in want, to afford him similar services. It further declares for the information of Holland and China—the only nations in the world with which they have any commercial treaty, or who are allowed within the waters of the Empire, that the persons in the foreign ship had been allowed no communication with the shore, and had been strictly debarred from all knowledge of the commodities or commerce of the country. Furthermore that the foreign ship had been a long time at sea, and had become destitute of wood, water and provisions, and that the government had furnished the recruits of which she stood in need.

It was early in April that Capt. Cooper visited Japan; and he represents the climate and appearance of the country to be pleasant and lovely in the extreme. Wherever he inspected the coast, the whole earth teemed with the most luxuriant verdure. Every acre of hill and dale appeared in the highest state of cultivation.—Where the eminences were too steep for the agricultural genius of the inhabitants, they were formed into terraces, so that for miles together, they presented the appearance of hanging gardens. Numerous white, neat looking dwellings studded the whole country. Some of them were so charmingly situated on sloping hill sides, and sequestered amidst foliage of a fresh and living green, that the delighted mariners almost sighed to transplant their homes there, the spots were so sunny, so inviting, and so peaceful.

The whole appearance of the landscape indicated a dense and industrious population.—Around the capital, the same signs of culture were exhibited as in the country, further north. The city itself was so filled with trees and foliage, that not houses enough could be distinguished from the ship to indicate with certainty that a city existed, or to allow the circuit of it to be defined. The buildings were white, and rather low, and no towers or temples were seen peering above the other edifices.

The harbor of Jeddo presented a maritime population as numerous and industrious as that which appeared to exist on the land. Vessels of all sorts and sizes, from mere shallops to immense junks, were under sail or at anchor, wherever the eye turned on the bay. Jeddo seemed to be the mart of a prodigious coastwise commerce, and the whole sea was alive with the bustle and activity appertaining to it.

The Japanese, from Capt. C.'s observations, are rather a short race of men, square built and solid, and do not possess Mongolian features to the extent exhibited in the Chinese. They are of a light olive complexion, are intelligent, polite and educated.

The dresses of the common people, were wide trowsers and a loose garment of blue cotton.—Dignitaries and persons of consequence, were clothed in rich silks, profusely embroidered with gold and silken thread of various colors, according to their rank. Some of these personages were so splendidly attired, as to excite great admiration in the foreign visitors. No woolen fabric composed any part of their dress, but of this material, they seemed particularly curious, and examined it with great attention. It seemed a great novelty, and all the small pieces they could obtain, were solicited and taken on shore as objects of curiosity.

But the map, of which I spoke, in the early part of this communication, is perhaps one of the most interesting illustrations of Japanese civilization which has come into our possession. It embraces the island of Niphon, all the islands south of it, and a small part of Jesse on the north. It is four feet long and nearly as broad, and when folded up, resembles a common church music book, handsomely bound in boards. As will be perceived, the islands are projected on an uncommonly large scale. The minutest indentations in the coast, with all the trading ports, large and small, are laid down, apparently after accurate surveys. Captain Cooper found the coast which he followed to be correctly delineated, by his astronomical observations, and his own charts of Niphon were altogether erroneous. The tracks of the coastwise trade are traced throughout the whole group, from Jesse to Naugasaki. But the most interesting part of this production, is the topography of the interior of the islands. They are laid out in districts, and all variously colored, like the States of our republic, in Mitchell's map. The smallest villages are denoted and named. The residence of the Governor in each district, and other public establishments occupying less ground, are also delineated. They are all embraced in enclosures of different shape and coloring, and from the uniformity of these, in appearance and number in every district, we may suppose the administration of the government of Japan is conducted with great system. This is in accordance with our previous knowledge of the country. The rivers, even their smallest tributaries, are all traced to their source. The number and extent of these streams are surprising. No country of its size can be more abundantly watered than Niphon. The streams are so numerous that the whole interior has the appearance of being irrigated by countless canals.—But they are evidently river channels, and can all be followed from their sources in the valleys, to their junction with each other, and their termination in the sea. The public roads are exceedingly numerous, intersecting the whole country from shore to shore, and indicating a vast amount of travel throughout the Empire. In several parts, high mountains are laid down in dark coloring. These occur occasionally, in small groups, and occupy but little space. The general appearance of the country is that of bold and lofty hills alternating with great numbers of broad valleys. All pour forth rills and streams which fertilize the earth as they flow along, and afford a thousand advantages and encouragements to an industrious population, engaged like the Japanese, in agricultural and commercial arts. The whole Empire swarms with towns and hamlets. It is almost impossible to conceive its populousness without an inspection of this map.

On one side of the sheet is a large amount of unintelligible writing, which appears to be explanatory of the figures, characters, roads, &c. delineated in the different districts on the map. If interpreted they might furnish us with much novel information.

This map, with several other articles in Capt. C.'s possession, was accidentally left in his ship by the Japanese. They desired to give him many things which they perceived were interesting to him, but they assured him they would be in danger of losing their heads should the Emperor learn that they had furnished strangers with any information relative to their country or its institutions. They showed great and real alarm on this subject, and concealed or destroyed many things as they approached Jeddo, which had been about the ship. Capt. C. took no advantage of their dependent situation, but allowed them to follow their own inclinations in all respects.

Having laid at anchor four days, and replenished his stores of wood, water, &c., he signified his readiness to depart, but the winds were adverse, and it was impossible to get to sea. There seemed to be no disposition manifested by the Government to force him away, but there was none for him to remain a moment beyond the time when his wants had been satisfied. A head wind and tide presented no impediments to his going away from Japan, in the mind of the Governor of Jeddo. At his command, the anchor was weighed, and a line of boats was attached to the brows of the ship, so long that they could not be numbered. They were arranged four abreast, proceeded in the greatest order, and were supposed to amount to nearly a thousand. It was an immense train, and presented a spectacle to the eyes of the seamen, approaching the marvelous. The boats, instead of being propelled by rowing or paddles, were all sculled by a single oar, employed, however, by several men. In this manner, the Manhattan was towed twenty miles out to sea, and the officers in charge of the fleet would have taken her a greater distance, had not further aid been declined. The Japanese then took a courteous leave of our hero, and while his long train of barges wheeled with a slow and graceful motion towards the shore,—the latter spread his sails for the less hospitable regions of Kamschatka and the N. W. Coast, highly gratified with the result of his adventure among this recluse, but highly civilized people.

I will close the narration by a few remarks growing out of an interesting circumstance which occurred on board the Manhattan during her passage to Japan. They will throw light on some institutions of that remarkable country, which have not been well known to the American public.

The Japanese have a great aversion to the Christain religion, in consequence of the selfish and arrogant deportment of the Jesuit missionaries, whose attempt to evangelize them about the year 1600, were very successful. Their expulsion followed their interference on the administration of the Government, and the edicts subsequently promulgated were of so severe a character that from earliest infancy the common people are taught to fear and abhor the Christain faith.—The extent to which this aversion is inculcated, will be understood by the following circumstance. It is curious, and will produce surprise and regret in every pious mind throughout Christendom.

The Japanese had observed that the Captain and officers of the ship were in the habit of reading one book more than others, and on one particular day that book was used almost exclusively, and with uncommon seriousness. This was the Bible. Their curiosity was greatly excited to ascertain the character of the book, and one day a Japanese took it into his hand and solicited Capt. Cooper to explain to him the mystery. After many signs and much perseverence, the Captain succeeded in impressing on his mind the idea that it taught the religion of Jesus, and was the standard of righteous among Europeans. The moment this fact fully was comprehended by him he shuddered with a sort of superstitious fear and horror, and let the bible fall from his hands to the floor, he seemed to feel polluted.—No persuasion could induce him to *touch* it again and he declared by the most intelligible signs, that if it should be known to the Emperor that he had ever handled that book, he should be an outcast, and lose his head.

Such is the force of one great national idea. It emanates from the throne, and overawes the intellect of the entire empire of Japan. Prince and beggar, in this respect, are educated alike. The exclusive policy of the Government is based on their *religious institutions*. Ever since the expulsion of the Catholic priesthood, and the awful destruction of their neophytes, the Japanese Government has gradually but steadily contracted its intercourse with foreigners, till now only two Dutch and six Chinese vessels a year are allowed by law to come within the waters of the empire. The persons who navagate these, are confined under strict police regulations to small enclosures at Naugaski, and are allowed no intercourse with the Japanese. Their jealousy of, and non interference with European nations is not so much on account of commercial as *religious* objections.

This is the great secret of their national policy, and, the religious sentiment lies deeper than all others in the heart of man, and when educated in error is more stubborn to the admission of truth, it will follow that efforts by Christain nations to introduce their commerce and institutions into Japan will be steadily and firmly resisted for indefinite generations to come. There is no point of harmony between Christain and oriental civilization. That of Japan is the most polished of Asia, and the wisdom and diplomacy of the imperial agents are unsurpassed by the most sagacious and accomplished ministers in Europe.

However desirable in many respects commercial intercourse may be with Japan, it is quite certain that common means will not effect it.—Nothing but force on the part of warlike and grasping nations will accomplish it. This would be wholly unjustifiable and unpardonable. Eccentric as the Japanese may appear to Western nations, we must admire the patriarchal character of their Government, and we are forced to admit that their foreign policy, though pagans they be, is based on principles more purely Christain than those of the most evangelical country on the globe. A free intercourse with the States of Christendom would undoubtedly undermine all their present institutions, at the head of which and supreme to all, is their religious system. One being disturbed, all would give way, and a hierarchy more venerated by its subjects than any in the world, either Christian or Pagan, would be in a short time completely overthrown. This is well understood by the Government of Japan, and no inducement on the part of Christian nations can influence them to deviate fom their vital policy. On this account the recent efforts of England and France and the United States have signally failed, and the most skilful diplomacy will never succeed in opening commercial relations with these intelligent and refined Pagans.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Seven days later from Europe.

The steam ship Niagara arrived at Boston on Friday evening, having left Liverpool Dec. 2.—She brought 85 passengers. We are indebted to the Boston Courier for a summary of the News.

The great news by this arrival, relates to the revolution in Rome. His Holiness has been stricken down by the very ball which he himself set in motion. He has been made a prisoner in his own palace and compelled, to select a ministry in accordance with the popular will.

Trade was slowly improving. The produce markets are on the whole steady, and a moderate amount of business doing, but the prices current are still low. Cotton meets with an increased demand, and holders not feeling inclined to press sales prices continue to advance.—Breadstuffs being in large supply and the demand limited, the value of the leading articles of the trade has sustained a further decline.—From the manufacturing districts in England and Scotland, the accounts are more satisfactory.—Money remains cheap, but the demand is very slow, and the rates vary from 3 1-2 to 4 per cent.

The quotations of cotton vary but little from the prices of the week before, but that variation is in favor of the article. The prices of corn are lower, and the quotations for flour is a 6d. to a shilling on a barrel lower than was given for the week before. The Iron Trade was dull.

The Cholera. The European Times states that the 'report of the cholera this week is decidedly favorable,' and that the number of cases in London had been so reduced that an official return was not deemed necessary by the Board of Health. In Scotland also, there had been considerable diminuation of cases.

IRELAND. The argument of the counsel in the cases in error of Mr. O'Brien and the other prisoners had all been heard, and the court had deferred their judgment to 11th of January.

The accounts from the county of Cork represent the condition of the poor to be nearly as bad as during the famine of 1846. From other sections of the South, the prospects of the peasantry were reported to be equally gloomy.

The Continental News is, so far as active measures are concerned, confined to reports from Rome, where a revolution had broken out, and Gen Cavaignac had sent a French force of four steam frigates and 3500 men to the aid of the Pope. The European Times says—

The Holy City has been the scene of a deplorable conflict. The mob, at the instigation of the clubs, proceeded in a body to the Quirinal palace, on the 16th ult., where they demanded a new ministry, the immediate declaration of war, &c. About 100 Swiss guards resisted them. The Diplomatic body also entered the palace to protect the Pope by their moral influence.—Some endeavor was made to set fire to the principal gates, but a few shot from the Swiss caused the mob to retire. Shortly afterwards, however, the civic guard, the gendarmerie, the line, the Roman legion, numbering some thousand invested the palace in order of battle, and commenced a fusilade against the windows. The Swiss were overwhelmed. The Pope's secretary, Monsignor Palma was shot in the breast.—The beseigers, by their overwhelming force, compelled submission.

Louis Napoleon has issued an address to 'his fellow citizens,' in which he promised almost every thing which words could put forth, such as liberty, security to property, economy, religion, devotion to France, &c. &c., if he is only elected President.

The Paris papers of Wednesday the 29th, state that the most strenuous efforts are being made by the government to carry General Cavaignac's election, but still the cause of Louis Napoleon predominates. The funds somewhat improved.

AUSTRIA.—The most important event that has transpired in Vienna since the last accounts is, the execution of Messenhauser, one of the leaders of the Revolutionists, which occurred Nov. 17th. His friends obtained the privilege that he shot, and not hung. He gave the order to fire himself, and fell pierced by three balls.—The captain of the soldiers then hired a peasant to convey his body back to Vienna, and for some time the two stood haggling over the dead body about the price.

Nineteen hundred persons had been arrested for taking part in the insurrection. Of this number nine hundred and ninety-six had been set at liberty. M. Julius Frobel, member of the Frankfort Assembly, was sentenced to be hung, but was afterwards pardoned.

THE TENDENCIES OF FEDERALISM.

They have but slight respect for the rights of the people or constitutional restrictions, as the following facts and reminiscences will show.

1.—Many of the older republicans remember the celebrated session of the Maine legislature for 1830, when, by the grossest frauds, Mr. Huntoon was counted into the gubernatorial chair. The federalists then, violated the Constitution repeatedly, as was afterwards decided by the Supreme Court. They deprived the voters of their rights, by counting in defective returns that gave majorities *to* Huntoon, and counting majorities *against* him, where the returns had the same defects. To secure a reliable majority, they deprived republicans of their seats on technical errors, and admitted federalists who were liable to the same objections. For nearly a week, for party purposes, they withdrew from the Senate, and secreted themselves from the sergeant at arms, thus leaving that body without a quorum, and stopping the wheels of government. The federalists of the lower house, with the federalists of the senate, held a bogus Convention, and filled some four or five vacancies in the latter body with men who, by a decision of the Supreme Court, were sent home again. In short, for seventy-three days they did little else than trample down the Constitution, and finally adjourned, after costing the State nearly $90,000, to fall into a well-merited minority.

2.—The people of Rhode Island, in their sovereign capacity, by an overwhelming majority, renounced the monarchical charter of Charles II, under which they were governed—formed a new constitution—and elected their state officers under it. Mark!—the *people* did this. But the federalists, though in a minority, demanded the aid of the United States to crush this popular expression; and by that aid they did crush it.

3.—The people are witnessing another specimen of federal tendencies in the Ohio drama, now in process of performance. Let us look back a little. The Constitution of that State, the paramount law of course, provides that "the number of representatives shall be fixed and apportioned by the legislature among the several *counties*," and that "the representatives shall be chosen by the citizens of *counties* respectively." But the federal legislature of last winter divided Hamilton County into two districts, and provided that one district should elect two, and the other three representatives; thus electing by classed towns, instead of *counties*. This was so palpable a violation of the fundamental law of the State, that the republicans would not submit to it, but proceeded to elect five representatives *constitutionally*. Upon this hinge hangs the controversy. The democrats adhere to the Constitution, and the federalists to their infraction of it.

As there is an obvious attempt just now to draw democrats into the federal ranks, for future use, we deem it proper to present these reminiscences. They are but isolated instances of the uniform *tendencies of federalism*, from the day it threw off its tory garb at the close of the revolution. No matter under what name its presents itself—whether Whig or "Taylor Republican"—it is *federalism* still.—Argus.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, DEC. 26, 1848.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

The year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight has nearly expired, and before we shall have issued another number of the DEMOCRAT, the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine will have made its advent. The present, then, is a fitting time for the mind to recount the manner in which the past year has been spent, the follies and vices we have been led into, and to resolve to eschew and avoid them in future. There are none who are so good as to be unsusceptible of further improvement, nor any so entirely bad that they might not be worse. If in looking back, we find that we have done those things we ought not to have done, and left undone those things we ought to have done, let the fact sink deep into our hearts, and experience admonish us to do so no more. In proportion as our actions have been of a praiseworthy character, will be our pleasure in their remembrance, and *vice versa*. It is said by some that selfishness is the most unchristian attribute possessed by mortals—and most unquestionably it is so, where it dictates to murder, and nerves its mercenary arm for the work of destruction, with the hope of obtaining wealth—of obtaining wealth, not by honest industry, not even by digging California gold, but by stealing from the people their governmental power, or by oppressing the poor. But selfishness operates in a thousand different ways, sometimes goading on its miserable victims to the commission of fiend-like deeds, and at others, as an incentive to virtuous action, and the practice of all the christian attributes. In the former case, it brings misery and war, and in the latter, happiness and joy. The man who sins, should do so no more—if for no other reason, from a consideration of selfishness, and more of self-respect. Every man would be happy—let him then, from a selfish motive, regulate his actions with a view to that object. Virtuous action carries its own reward with it. This is as true as that its opposite brings in its train, disaffection of one's self; a loathing and disquiet, which is as far from happiness as can be imagined.—Let us all resolve then, as we would be happy, that the year, so soon to commence, shall not expire, leaving in our bosoms the unhappy remembrances of duties unperformed, opportunities for improvement neglected, or the commission of sinful actions. If we keep this resolve, we shall experience a happiness throughout the year, and its close will bring with it no lamentation, but find us far in advance of the present. The consciousness of having "done well," is worth more than all the transitory joys, if indeed they can be dignified with the name, of gay dissipation and frolicking, ay, and of all the gold of Ophir, or of our *own* California. Every one who ever "done well" in a single instance, or for a short time, will respond *amen* to the assertion.

Have we practiced, during the past year, upon the principles of the great Author of Christianity, whose doctrines are the very basis of all true religion and republican government?—Have we remembered the penalty in a proper manner? Have we done anything to advance the happiness of those around us? Have we been almoners to the widow and fatherless?—This is the season of merry Christmas, a season of festivity and good wishes—have these good wishes been accompanied with the requisites necessary to secure the wished for happiness, and show the sincerity of our desires? In fine, have we done anything for those, whose hearts, with our own, "like muffled drums, are beating funeral marches to the grave." If the answer be nay, let us mend ourselves in these particulars, and we shall receive the approval of an Age, a Golden Age, in more senses than one, that always, sooner or later, rewards the virtuous effort.

☞ We understand that the superstructure of the Atlantic road, is completed up to Mechanic Falls. So all that remains to be done, is simply laying down the iron, and securing it to the sills, which are already prepared to receive it.

A double plough, ploughing two furrows at the same time, with which one man and one team can do as much in one day as two men can do with two teams and two single ploughs, has been invented by George Bartlett of Rhode Island.

In Bangor three children of Wm. W. Snow, while sliding down hill, fell into a channel cut in the ice of the stream and were all swept under the ice by the current and drowned.

DEBATE ON SLAVERY.

The debate on the presentation of the New Mexico petition in the Senate, was a sign of the coming storm on the slavery question. This petition comes from a convention assembled in Santa Fe, and the gist of it is, that the people there may "be protected by congress" against the introduction of domestic slavery. Mr. Benton, in few words, and certainly unobjectionable in every way, presented it, and moved that it be printed and referred. Mr. Clayton seconded this motion. Mr. Calhoun rose, not to object to the reference, but to express his opinion of the petition, and said, "that for this territory, under all the circumstances of the case, to send such a petition to us, is not respectful, but, on the contrary, it is most insolent in its character. They were conquered by the very men whom they wish to exclude. I cannot wonder, however, at its presentation, coming from the quarter from which it has come upon this floor." Mr. Benton disclaimed on the part of those who had sent the petition, the least disposition to be insolent or disrespectful. Mr. Calhoun rejoined as follows:—

"It is not at all strange that the senator from Missouri, or that the senator from Delaware, should look upon it in that light. I look upon the rights of the southern states, the citizens of which are proposed to be excluded from this territory. I maintain, as a high constitutional principle, that our right to go there is as unquestionable as our right to hold our property in our own states; for the territory belongs to us; it belongs to the United States; it belongs to Carolina, and to Virginia, as much as it does to New-York, or to Massachusetts. The senator differs from me upon this point, and therefore he does not consider it in the same light with myself; but these are my sincere convictions."

After some remarks from Mr. Rusk as to the right of Texas to the whole of the territory this side of the Rio Grande, Mr. Benton replied to Mr. Calhoun, and said "that (perhaps without knowing it) these petitioners have used the very words of the general assembly of Virginia to George III before the breaking out of the American revolution. And though George III did not grant that petition, yet I never heard that he said it was insolence in the general assembly of Virginia to present it."

Mr. Calhoun, after contending that there was no comparison between the two cases, said—

"Sir, the southern states claim the right, under the constitution of our country, to go into any portion of the territory conquered by the arms of the United States, and especially by troops drawn from that portion of the country; and I think that to pray that we shall be excluded from it, is the height of insolence, though the senator from Missouri does not perceive it; but that is no fault of mine."

Mr. Benton. I did not understand the last remark. Will the senator explain?

Mr. Calhoun. (In his seat.) I have pointed it out as clear as I can.

Mr. Benton. I wish to know what it *is* that the senator from South Carolina means?

Mr. Calhoun. My meaning is clear. I have stated the grounds under which I consider it as disrespectful, because it undertakes to exclude the south from that territory. But the senator from Missouri does not see that it is so." It is not my fault, because I have stated it as clearly as I possibly could do. The difficulty is in our different modes of conceiving the subject.

Mr. Benton. What is the question, Mr. President.

The presiding officer. The question is upon the printing.

Mr. Benton. Then the objection is to the printing?

Several senators. There is no objection to the printing.

Mr. Benton. Then what is the debate about? Nothing at all?

A voice. Nothing at all.

Mr. Benton. Nothing! Is the grave American senate, at the commencement of its session, engaged about nothing? Nothing at all! Is that our occupation to-day? Sir, this seems to me a very lame and impotent termination to what was so fiercely commenced just now. The term "insolent" was used—of course involving those who had presented the petition. Sir, I deny the insolence. I assert the constitutional right of these people, conquered or unconquered, coming into our nation whether by conquest now, under the arms of the United States, or coming into it heretofore as a part of Texas.—Taking which view of the matter you please, I say they have a constitutional right to present that petition.

I say more, sir: I say that every subject which they have mentioned in that memorial is a fair subject of legislation, and they have presented it in respectful terms. They have done what they had a right to do; and I will not have the term "insolent" applied to them, since I presented that memorial, without saying, and repeating in such a way as shall be heard and understood, that the expression is gratuitous and unfounded."

After this scene a long debate arose respecting the character of the convention from which the petition purports to have emanated—Mr. Westcott, of Florida, Foote, of Mississippi, and Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, taking part in it.—Mr. Hale made one of his rambling speeches.—As the Vice President was about to put the motion to print, Mr. Calhoun rose and said—

"I shall vote against the motion, not only for the reasons heretofore assigned, but because I entirely concur with the views expressed by the senator from Mississippi and the senator from Florida, that the whole affair is in doubt and uncertainty. We have no evidence whatever that the persons whose names are attached to the document in question, are authorized to speak for the people of that territory, and under that view of the subject I shall vote against the motion."

The yeas and nays were then taken, and resulted as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cameron, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglass, Felch, Fitzgerald, Hale, Hamlin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Sturgeon, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, and Walker—33.

Nays—Messrs. Berrien, Borland, Calhoun, Davis, of Miss., Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Rusk, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—14.

On the same day, Mr. Palfrey, in the house of representatives, asked leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of all acts of congress establishing and maintaining slavery in the District of Columbia.

Several members objecting, Mr. Palfrey asked the yeas and nays on granting leave for its introduction; which were ordered by the house, and leave to introduce was refused—yeas 69, nays 82.

The Union remarks on this motion as follows:

"We deeply regret Mr. Palfrey's motion of yesterday to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It is a new torch of discord cast into the midst of the people. We still more deeply regret that 69 members should have been found in the house of representatives to favor its introduction. Why disturb the happiness of a great people by such ill-advised and intemperate movements? It can come to no good. It will excite the country, and destroy the harmony of the confederacy. If pushed to its ultimate consequences, it may shake the Union itself. What benefit can it render, to compensate for these calamities?"

The Slavery Question.—Four propositions for the settlement of the slavery question are now before congress, viz:—

1. Douglass's bill, making one state of California, to be organized immediately, and leaving the question of slavery to the people.

2. The petition of the people of New Mexico, for organization into a state, with slavery expressly excluded by law.

3. Clayton's old compromise bill, leaving the matter to the supreme court.

4. The resolution of the house of representatives, instructing the territorial committee to report a bill for the organization of territorial governments, excluding slavery.

GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

As little else, save intelligence from the gold regions of California, or matters in some way connected therewith, possesses just now interest for the great mass of readers, we will furnish, as briefly as we can, such information bearing upon the subject as has come under our notice.—Already we have published statements on the subject of a well-authenticated character, which fully establish the fact that a rich deposit of gold, extending over a wide tract of country, has been discovered, and that some three or four thousand men are actively engaged in procuring the precious metal in large quantities and at a small cost of labor. In corroboration of all this, the gold thus obtained has begun to find its way to to our side of the continent, and an aggregate of something like an hundred thousand dollars worth of precious dust and grains has already arrived. The next question, after the gold came, was in regard to its quality. An assay at the Mint has determined this. R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, in a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, says, in reference to the first two deposits of California gold at the Mint:—"Assays of the metled gold were made with great care, and the results showed a variation in fineness from 892 to 897 thousandths; the average of the whole being 894. This is slightly below the standard fineness, which is 900. The average value per ounce of the bullion, melting, is $18 51-2; that of the same in bars, after melting, $18 50."

One of the deposits of gold was made by Mr. David Carter, of Boston, and weighed 1804,59 ounces troy, and the other was gold sent by Gov. Mason to the Secretary of War, and weighed 228 ounces. The value of the whole was $36,492. This gold, is superior in fineness to the average of North Carolina gold, and inferior to that of Georgia and Alabama, and Virginia.—Other assays show the range of fineness to be more uniform than that of gold found in our Southern States. These assays of gold found along the whole line of the country in which mining operations are conducted, having been made at the United States Mint, can be depended upon as accurate. On the other hand, a correspondent of the "Sun," who has analyzed some specimens of ore from California, says:—

"One of the specimens analysed to day, was in small flakes or scales, of uniform shape, and of a dull orange color. This proved to be an excellent quality of 'Native Gold,' almost *pure*, and containing a small quantity of *silver*. This specimen was presented to me by one of the partners of a large wholesale firm, in this city, who assured me that they received it direct from San Francisco, from a brother of one of the partners of the firm, who resides there. The other specimen was in small bright lumps, not uniform shape, and of a light yellow color, and exactly resembling the pieces of arsenite of copper obtained by melting the specimen analysed a few week since, an account of which was published in your paper. This specimen did not contain a trace of gold although I was assured that it was obtained from one of the soldiers of Colonel Stephenson's Regiment, who brought it direct from California."

If this be true, it shows there is a chance of disappointment to those who go to the the gold region with large expectations. It may, however, be remarked in this connexion, as rather singular, that in the 1804 ounces assayed at the Mint, of gold gathered at various points along the mining district, none of this worthless stuff should have appeared.

Touching the richness and extent of the gold district, and the operations at present going on there, we have a great variety of accounts, from a great many sources, and all of them appear to be written with sincerity, yet evidently under a state of uncontrollabe excitement. Governor Mason's official report to the Department is very full, yet even the Governor seems to have imbibed an amount of enthusiasm that sets all his mathematics at defiance.

As we have not given in our previous papers any account of the manner in which the gold was first discovered, we will copy what Gov. Mason says:—"As we ascended the south branch of the American fork, the country became broken and mountainous, and at the saw mill, 25 miles above the lower washings, or 50 miles from Sutter's, the hills rise to about a thousand feet above the level of the Sacramento plain. Here a species of pine occurs which led to the discovery of the gold. Capt. Sutter, feeling the great want of lumber, contracted in September last with Mr. Marshall to build a saw-mill at that place. It was erected in the course of the past winter and spring—a dam and race constructed; but when the water was let on the wheel, the tail-race was found to be too narrow to permit the water to escape with sufficient rapidity.—Mr. Marshall, to save labor, let the water directly into the race with a strong current, so as wash it wider and deeper. He effected his purpose, and a large bed of mud and gravel was carried to the foot of the race. One day M. Marshall, as he was walking down the race to this deposite of mud, observed some glittering particles at its upper edge; he gathered a few, examined them, and became satisfied of their value. He then went to the fort, told Captain Sutter of his discovery, and they agreed to keep it secret until a certain grist-mill of Sutter's was finished. It however, got out, and spread like magic.

The discovery of gold in such immense quantities in the valley of the Sacramento and its tributaries, has taken the whole country by surprise, but it would seem that the gold deposites, or others of equal richness, were known to the Indians in the time of Montezuma, and also to some spaniards subsequently to that period. In Ward's History of Mexico, there is an account of a spaniard who had a mine in California, probably in the Sierra Nevada Mountains to which he used to go and get gold as he wanted it. He would not permit it to be worked, and died without imparting his secret to any one. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce in writing from Washington says:—"The extraordinary abundance of gold in California is scarcely yet credited by the public; but still it is perfectly consistent with facts that we do know. We know that many Spanish families acquired vast wealth from mines, the locality of which they hid.—Temeros, for instance, came from Spain with some capital. He spent nearly the whole of it in searching for gold. At length, he of a sudden became vastly rich, having an income of a million of dollars a year, and was created Conde de Regla. The Obregon family presents a similar instance of luck in discovering a mine. The original Obregon came from Spain, discovered the mine in Guanajuato, made a vast fortune, and presented a line of battle ship, fully armed and equiped, at one time, to the King of Spain. He was created Conde de Valanciana. The richest man in America at this moment, in a Mexican miner, Perez Galvez his name, proprietor of the mine of La Luz and Mellader, at Guanajuato."

The immense quantities of Gold possessed by the Aztecs, as stated by all the Mexican historians, show that the natives of the country were at that time acquainted with locations where existed rich deposits of the precious metals; but they wisely concealed this knowledge from the Spaniards. It is supposed by some that their gold region was on the Rio Puerco in Texas.—Both Indian tradition and Spanish records bear out this supposition. Shortly after the Conquest by Cortez a city was founded in this region of country. This city is now in ruins. The Houston Telegraph says of it:—"It is not the vague traditions of the Indians only, nor the records of the Spaniards, that attest the value of the mines of Puerco. The ruins of an extensive city reared in ancient days, like the famous Tadmor of the desert, rise in lonely grandeur in this with region, and bear silent but positive testimony that something more than agriculture was the basis of its prosperity. In the midst of a wild and almost sterile region, the turrets, spires and domes of this once populous city still remain, but destitute of every thing that betokens civilized life. The wild deer, antelope, and mustang, browse the herbage which grows luxuriously in its deserted streets, and the savage Camanche of Kioway pitches his rude lodge beneath its now dismantled ramparts. This city is the Gran Quivira of the Spaniards, and was founded soon after the conquest of Mexico by Cortez."

Around these ruins are no evidences of cultivation, which shows that mining, and not agriculture, was the purpose of those who built it. And it is well known that gold, gold, gold, was one thing needful, for which all the Spanish adventurers thirsted. There is still a tradition current among the Mexicans, that there were several millions of pounds of gold and silver collected at this city, when the terrible insurrection of the Indians broke out in the month of August, 1680. The city was surrounded by an immense army of Indians, and a long siege, all the inhabitants were murdered except two, who escaped to tell that the inhabitants had been slaughtered, and that the immense treasures of gold and silver were buried in the ruins.

It was from the country that the Aztecs came when they made their descent upon Mexico.—The traces of their cities are still found extending from the Puerco by the Cases Gandes, beyond Chihuahua to the Pacific. The mines of California, those of Chihuahua, and those of the Puerco, are said to be similar to each other, and the geological formations, as far as ascertained, alike. The mines of California have been less worked than those of Chihuahua, and this may be the reason that they are at present more productive. Texas, if conjecture be not at fault, may prove equally rich in gold with California.

So much for facts touching the existence of precious metals in these far-off regions. As to the giving of advice to those who are already in a fever of excitement to get away and reap their share of the golden harvest, it is hardly worth while to waste words on the subject. Those who wish to get rich by a short cut, and think they will succeed if they get to the Feather River, will go if they can, and argument will not stop them. Hundreds will, of course, be disappointed, and if they ever get home again, will come with broken constitutions or broken spirits.—Money acquired slowly, in the regular pursuit of useful employment, brings with it a knowledge of its value; but gold picked up in the way it is gathered in California, rarely stays by the one who thus obtains it for any very long space of time. Its value is not clearly appreciated, and it passes from the hand with a prodigality that soon exhausts it. Of course there are exceptions to this. Some who go out will become immensely rich; but they will not do much in the work of actual gold digging. There, as here, the shrewd few will turn the labor of the improvident many to their own account.

GEN. TAYLOR'S RESIGNATION, ETC. The N. O. Bulletin of the 1st inst., says Gen. Taylor has not yet resigned his office as Major General, as was reported. He is engaged in arranging and settling up everything connected with his long service in the army, and when this is accomplished he will send in his resignation, and not sooner.

At the last accounts, the old General, now 64 years old, having been born Nov. 24, 1784, was enjoying the hospitalities of the people of New Orleans. He spent a day with his old friend Col. Nicholas, who was among the first to nominate him for President, having offered a resolution to that effect in the State Senate, and was subsequently placed on the Taylor electoral ticket, but from which he withdrew when the General received the nomination of the Philadelphia whig convention. This fact, however, says the Delta, has not interrupted the warm intimacy which has existed between the two gentlemen for many years.

Gen. Taylor has accepted an invitation to visit Nashville from the first to the middle of February. The papers report a grand conflagration of a bushel of letters received by him from whig office-seekers. The Delta states that "office-expectants and office-seekers, reckless of all the proprieties of life, pour upon Gen. Taylor a ceaseless flood of unfortunate reminders of their services in his behalf—of their trials, their sacrifices, their poverty, and their peculiar fitness for the desired offices." After Gen. Harrison was elected he was importuned in the same manner. Yet the whigs do not want office—not they—they are patriots, deprecate party spirit, go for "proscribing proscription," and didn't support Taylor from interested motives!

It is now alleged positively that Gen. Taylor has said that he shall not name his Cabinet until after his inauguration.

G. G. WATERHOUSE, Esq., the well known and popular Stage proprietor, and also as landlord of the "Stage House," in this Village, has received the appointment of Conductor on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road. A more judicious and satisfactory appointment, in all respects, could not well have been made by the President and Directors of that Company. For a long series of years Mr. Waterhouse has been on the "Box," dispensing pleasure and comfort to the travelling public, and has become so familiar with the wants and necessities of that class, that they may be sure they will be well cared for while under his charge. May his prosperity and popularity continue to the end of his days.

In consequence of this appointment his connection with the "Stage House" has ceased, and hereafter we learn that establishment will be under the charge of JOSEPH CHILDS, Esq., of this town, who has leased the premises, and will open the house for entertainment some time this week.

☞ In the U. S. House of Representatives on Thursday last, under the call for petitions, Mr. Evans of Maryland, presented one from messengers carrying the electoral votes of the several States to the seat of government. They pray that inasmuch as their mileage has been cut down from 25 to 12 1-2 cents, which is amply sufficient, that the honorable members of Congress would also reduce their own mileage. The petition was laid on the table.

We hope it will not long be permitted to lay there. The member who should be so fortunate as to get a bill through Congress reducing the mileage to one half the present rates, would do something which would deservedly make him a popular man throughout the nation.

WASHINGTON RUMOR.—A Washington letter mentions a rumor that the Government in Cabinet Council, on Saturday last, decided to send immediately a number of small vessels of war, brigs and schooners, to enforce an embargo upon all merchant vessels going into the harbors of Monterey, San Francisco and other ports on the coast of California, requiring them to come under bonds not to receive on board for transportation any part or parcel of gold ore dug from the public lands or mines on the Sacramento, or other parts of the gold region in Alta California. This decision has been come to, doubtless, to prevent European vessels, as well as those of South America, from transporting vast quantities of gold ore to be coined in foreign mints, without paying the rightful tax or per centage to the Government of the U. States.—[Philad. Inquirer.

MR. SEVIER. Advices from Washington announce that Ambrose Sevier has been nominated by the President as Commissioner on the part of the United States, to run the boundary line between the U. States and Mexico. Andrew B. Gray was nominated for Engineer and Surveyor. He was recommended by the Texas delegation, and was formerly an Engineer in Texas, and was afterwards on the North Eastern Boundary Line.

MINERALS. The Traveller says—"We learn that there has recently been discovered strong indications of a large amount of lead ore in the town of Phillips, Franklin County, Maine.—Some of the ore has been carried to Boston, and found to yield 86 per cent pure lead, equal in quality to the best Galena. A number of our enterprising business men have united, and are making arrangements to work the mine."

☞ We assure "Fair Play" that, in publishing the following paragraph, we had no intent of conveying false or "erroneous impressions." We gave place to it merely as a news item, and, at its close, but echoed the wish we have often heard expressed in relation to the "law's delay." So far from censuring Judge Goodenow, as "Fair Play" would seem to infer, the language of the paragraph does not, to our mind, imply the least to him, or to any one. Therefore, in order to "remove erroneous impressions," if any there are, we cheerfully accede to his request, and lay it before the public.

For the Democrat.

MR. EDITOR,—I have just now seen, for the first time, the following article in your paper of the 21st of last month, to wit:—

"DISTRICT COURT. The District Court for the Western District, Judge Goodenow presiding, met at the Court House in this Village on Tuesday last, and after a session of two days adjourned to the first Tuesday of January next. It is to be hoped that the Docket will then be cleared of all cases ready for trial. "A consummation devoutly to be wished," by parties litigant, but which, we believe, has not occurred for many years."

Now, in order to remove erroneous impressions, and as an act of justice to all concerned, will you allow me to state two or three facts in relation to the subject which had, undoubtedly, escaped your recollection? 1st. The Court adjourned over to January against the expressed wish of the Judge, but upon what was reported to him, by the President of the Bar, as the unanimous wish of the members of the Bar and of the Grand and Traverse Jurors—it was also represented to the Judge that the parties generally, if not universally, were in favor of the adjournment. 2d. The length of the *June* Session is limited, by the operation of law, to five days. 3d. The Court has uniformly continued to hold the November Term as long as any parties desired—an instance, probably cannot be adduced, in which an action, during the last seven years, has been continued from the Nov. Term, wherein the parties were ready for trial.

Perhaps you may deem it no more than an act of justice to copy the annexed article from "The Maine Democrat," of the 19th instant.

Dec. 25, 1848. FAIR PLAY.

From the Maine Democrat.

At the District Court held at Alfred, within and for the county of York, on Saturday the 9th instant, Judge Hayes was appointed by the members of the Bar, a committee to address the Court, upon the occasion of Judge GOODENOW'S retiring from the bench. As soon as the previous proclamation was ordered, Judge Hayes addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your Honor:

You are now about to retire from the high and respectable office of a Judge of the District Court of this State.

The Bar of this county have instructed me to address you and to tender to you a testimony of their high consideration and respect. The elder members of the Bar have known you intimately from your commencement of the practice of the Law. You were removed from among them to the Bench, but still have remained with them. The whole Bar bear testimony to the integrity and ability with which you have discharged the high and responsible duties of a Judge. Sound judgment and the best intentions have characterized every act;—no member of the Bar has reminiscence of an act of unkindness during the whole of your administration of the Law; your course has been such as to secure the attachment of the members of the Bar and the respect of the whole community.

May your days hereafter be as prosperous and happy as your life heretofore has been benevolent and useful.

To this address Judge Goodenow responded in an appropriate and eloquent manner; extending his grateful thanks to the members of the Bar for this evidence of their respect and kindness.

WM. C. ALLEN,
Secretary of the Bar.

BENNETT'S OPINION OF THE MESSAGE.—Bennett, of the New York Herald, gives his opinion of the president's message, as follows:—

On the whole, we approve of the message, long as it is; and although it is tinctured with egotism throughout, we must say that it is a good message, and that it will give general satisfaction to the American people, as an exposition of the affairs and position of the country, foreign and domestic. But important as it is, as an American document, emanating from the highest officer connected with our government, it will be read with far greater interest in Europe, at the present time, than it will in the United States. It will be read and re-read by the French people, and republished in countless numbers of the French papers; and it will exercise a far greater influence there than it will here. In this respect, it is a revolutionary *pronunciamento*, issued by a great nation, the people of which have achieved and enjoy, to the fullest extent, the very rights and privileges which the great mass of the European population are struggling to obtain. In this relation, the importance of the message cannot be overrated; and that it will help the cause of human freedom in Europe there can be no question, we think, in the minds of those who have watched the great moral influence which this country has exerted on political affairs in that part of the world.

The Philadelphia Ledger, in speaking of the President's message, says—

The message is an important and interesting document, indicating great ability, and will be respectfully considered by all intelligent minds. Those who attempt to ridicule it, merely stultify themselves.

BRITISH ANTIQUITY. A ploughman who was lately working in a field in Wendover, in England, turned up with his plough an ancient gold bracelet of the intrinsic value of $100.—Antiquaries give it as their opinion that it was deposited at the time of the conflict between the Romans and the sons of the British King Cunobelin.

. A watchmaker of New Orleans has completed a tiny watch, which is regarded as an extraordinary specimen of workmanship. The Picayune says of it:—

This wonderful timepiece is perfect; keeps good time. It is about as thick as three half dimes laid one upon another—including case, crystal and all—and measures in circumference just the size of a half dime. It has a spring case of enamel, gold dial, and steel hands, cylinder escapement, with ten holes jeweled in ruby. It runs twenty-five hours without winding up. Besides, it is so arranged as to admit of being worn either in a brooch or finger ring.

☞ Our thanks are gratefully tendered to Hon. H. HAMLIN, of the U. S. Senate, for a bound Vol. of the Report of the Patent Office for 1847, which he has kindly sent us, and also for various other favors.

☞ In the Senate of South Carolina, on the 14th inst., the bill giving the election of Presidential Electors to the people was lost—yens 22 nays 23.

☞ There were six ballotings in the Florida legislature, on the 11th inst., for U. S. Senator, but no choice effected.

☞ The number of Indian tribes, whose existence and claims are recognized by the General Government, is sixty-five, and this is exclusive of the tribes residing in the newly-acquired territories of California, Oregon, and New Mexico.

☞ Good newspapers have been called the only paper currency that is worth more gold and silver. Notwithstanding the difference in value, we are ready to exchange a limited amount of the vulgar metal, or approved rag money, for the genuine paper currency.

☞ From the 'statistics of a shirt,' published in the Christian Intelligence, we learn that there are 20,346 stitches in one of these articles of apparel, made in a plain style.

☞ We see it stated that a judgment has been given in a long pending case in Glasgow, which will sensibly affect the position of Odd Fellowship and other similar associations in Great Britain. It was decided that such societies not only have no legal standing, but where they do exist, do so in defiance of law.

☞ Give a man the secure possession of a bleak rock, says a forcible English writer, and he will turn it into a garden; give him a nine years' lease of a garden, and he will covert it into a desert

☞ Charcoal ground to powder, is one of the best things ever discovered to clean knives.—This is a late and valuable discovery. [Ex.

White pine charcoal is one of the best things ever discovered to clean teeth. Try it.

The Hon. A. P. Butler, has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from South Carolina, by the legislature of that State, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Gov. Johnston has got his guillotine in motion, and is cutting off democratic heads without mercy. He is the beauty that opposed proscription before the election.—Pennsylvanian.

The apportionment law, under which the whigs claim seats for two representatives from Hamilton county, never passed Ohio senate, but was clandestinely taken from the table and signed by the whig president of the senate without authority or right. Whiggery shows itself in Ohio lawless, disorganizing and false to all sound republican principles.

BRIGHTON MARKET,

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON JOURNAL.]

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

At market, 525 Beef Cattle, 350 Stores, 2875 Sheep and Lambs, and 200 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Extra at $6 50—first quality, $6 a $6 25—second quality, $5,25 a $5 75—third quality, $4 50 a $5.

Stores—We quote yearlings 3 a $11—2 years old, $14 a $17—3 years old, $18 a $25—3 years old Steers $46 a $60, according to quality.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales at $1, $1 37 1-2, 1 75, and $2—stall fed Sheep $3 a $5.

Swine—At wholesale, 4 a 4 1-2 as in quality.

Oxford Teachers' Association!

The next meeting of this Association will be held at BUCKFIELD VILLAGE, commencing the FIFTH day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing *two days*.

Address, first day, by J. G. EVELETH, A. B.
Address, second day, by JACOB W. BROWN.
The following Reports may be expected:
On Punctuality, by ——.
On School Houses, by ——.
On School Apparatus, by E. P. HINDS.
On Moral Education, by Rev. G. K. SHAW.
Miss HOWARD'S Report on Female Teachers will then be ready for delivery.

Arrangements are made to accommodate all members of the Association, who may attend, with entertainment free of charge.

E. P. HINDS, *Secretary.*
South Paris, Nov. 27, 1848. tf

A Physician's Remedy

For afflictions of the Lungs, shortness of Breath, &c.

Sussex county, N. J., Nov. 2, 1847.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir: I have been induced, in consequence of the benefits received from your medicine, to add my testimony in favor of its extraordinary healing properties. Having been afflicted for several months with a severe LUNG disease, under which I labored with shortness of breath, and great bodily weakness, I was *recommended by a Physician* of Hacketstown, N. J., to try *DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY*, which not only gave me relief, *but restored my failing strength, and also imparted new life and energy* to my system. I can therefore cheerfully recommend to all afflicted with lung diseases, to try the Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Respectfully yours,
THEODORE J. ALLEN.

☞ Remember that spurious imitations are abroad. Buy none without the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Look at the signature, I. BUTTS.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 2w35

MARRIAGES.

In Denmark, Dec. 9, by Rev. T. J. Tenney, Mr. Joseph G. Swan to Miss Temperance Allen, both of Denmark.

DEATHS.

In Minot, 3d inst., Enos Bradbury, aged 82.
In Brownfield, 10th inst., Capt. Asa Mansfield, aged 70.

F. TAFF,

WOULD respectfully inform the people of of this vicinity and the public generally, that he has opened a

TAILOR'S SHOP

on PARIS HILL, nearly opposite the Baptist Church, where he will make all kinds of Garments according to the present style of Fashion, or to suit the peculiar taste of customers.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

☞ Several TAILORESES wanted immediately.

Dec. 26, 1848. w34

{L.S.} ALVAN BOLSTER, of Rumford, County of Oxford and State of Maine, Yeoman, *Versus*, URIAH H. VIRGIN, of New Orleans, County of Orleans and State of Louisiana, Yeoman,

IN a plea of the case, for that the said defendant, at said New Orleans, to wit, at said Paris, on the day of the purchase of this Writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, according to the account annexed, then and there, in consideration thereof, promised the plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand.

Also, for that the said defendant, at said New Orleans, to wit, at said Paris, on the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1848, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents for so much money before that time laid out and expended by the plaintiff for the use of the defendant at his request, in consideration thereof promised the plaintiff to pay him the same on demand. Yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff, (as he says,) the sum of three hundred dollars.

State of Maine.

OXFORD SS: W. D. Court, Nov. Term, 1848.

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered by the Court, that a true and attested copy or abstract of the writ, together with this Order of Court, be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said county, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, within and for said county, on the second Tuesday of June, 1849, that the said Uriah H. Virgin may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any he have, why judgment should not be recorded against him and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy or abstract of Writ and Order of Court thereon.

34 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

{L.S.} OSGOOD EATON, of Rumford in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Yeoman, *Versus*, URIAH H. VIRGIN, of New Orleans, County of Orleans and State of Louisiana, Yeoman,

IN a plea of the case, for that the said defendant at New Orleans, to wit at Paris, on the day of the purchase of this Writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents according to the account annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised the plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand.

Also, for that the said defendant at said New Orleans, *to wit*, at said Paris, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1848, being indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, for so much money before that time laid out and expended by the plaintiff for the use of the defendant at his request, in consideration thereof then and there promised the plaintiff to pay him the same on demand; yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of said plaintiff, as he says, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss: W. D. Court, November Term, 1848.

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered by the Court, that a true and attested copy, or abstract of the writ, together with this Order of Court, be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said county, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, within and for said county, on the second Tuesday of June, 1849, that the said Uriah H. Virgin may then and there appear and shew cause, if any he have, why judgment should not be rendered against him and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy or abstract of Writ and Order of Court thereon.

34 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

{L.S.} IRA GARDNER, of Buckfield, County of Oxford and State of Maine, Yeoman, *Versus*, JOHN M. BOWKER and CYPRIAN BOWKER, Jr., both of Woodstock in said County, Gentlemen,

IN a plea of the case, for that the said defendants, at Paris in said County, on the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1840, by their note of hand of that date, by them signed for value received, promised the plaintiff to pay him, or order, the sum of sixty-five dollars and forty-two cents in three years from October then next, with interest annually, which time the plaintiff avers has long since elapsed, yet the defendants, though often requested, have not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglect and refuse *so to do*. To the damage of the plaintiff, (as he says,) the sum of one hundred dollars.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss: W. D. Court, November Term, 1848.

IN the foregoing action, it is Ordered by the Court, that a true and attested copy or abstract of the writ, together with this Order of Court, be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said county, the last publication to be *thirty days* at least before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, 1849, that the said John M. Bowker may then and there appear and show cause, if any he have, why judgment should not be rendered against him and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true *copy* or *abstract* of Writ and Order of Court thereon.

34 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the Office of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road Company until the 30th inst., for the furnishing of thirty thousand Cross Sleepers, to be delivered on the line of the Road between Mechanic Falls and Paris Cape, or on the Company Wharf at Portland.

The Sleepers are to be of Yellow Ash, White Cedar, or Hackmetac timber, hewed or sawed on two sides to a thickness and face of seven inches. Said Sleepers are to be eight feet long, perfectly sound and straight, and are all to be delivered on or before the first day of May, 1849.

JOSIAH S. LITTLE, President.
Portland, Dec. 7th, 1848. 3w37

ISAIAH KNIGHT,

DEALER IN

Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STOVES, FUNNEL, and WARES, of the most perfect manufacture, and WARRANTED, constantly kept on hand, which will be sold as *low* as can be purchased *elsewhere*.

☞ Any pattern of Stove not on hand when called for will be obtained by first team, if desired.

April 11, 1849. tf 19

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generality, that he has on hand a large assortment of Sleighs, which in style, finish, and durability cannot be excelled,—varying in price from twenty to seventy-five dollars, so that customers cannot fail of being suited.

Being grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he would respectfully solicit its continuance.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

C. P. KIMBALL.

Norway Village, Dec. 16, 1848. 34

BLANKS! BLANKS!

A PRIME assortment of BLANKS, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of the subscriber, among which are

Warrantee Deeds	Complaints
Mortgage "	do for selling liquor
Quitclaim "	Assault and Battery
Administrators' deeds	Search Warrants
Guardians' "	Common Bonds
Collectors' "	Jail Bonds
Sheriffs' "	Poor Debtors Oath
Sheriffs' Returns	Citations
Sheriffs' Receipts	Subpœnas
Sheriffs' Sales	Town Orders
Justice Writs	Warrants to Collectors
Justice Executions	Highway Surveyors' Bills
Trustee Writs	Marriage Certificates
Trustee Executions	Intention of Marriage
Court Writs	Depositions
Notes	Captions to Depositions
Confession Notes	Power of Attorney
Mortgage on personal	Leases
Bills of Sale	Justice Dockets
Submissions	&c. &c. &c.

All orders for the above, accompanied by Cash, will be promptly attended to. B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 26, 1848. tf 34

STEPHEN EMERY,

COUNSELLOR

AND

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned to his former Office over the Probate Office, where he may be found at all business hours.

☞ Persons indebted to the late copartnership of STEPHEN EMERY & SON are requested to call and make a settlement.

Paris, Dec. 4, 1848. tf 31

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company have made the second assessment of Five Dollars on each and every share, subscribed for and taken in the Capital Stock of said Company, and that the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer at his office in Buckfield, on the 11th day of January next.

WASHINGTON LONG,
Treasurer of the B. B. R. R. Co.

Buckfield, Dec. 4th, 1848. 31

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

AARON PARSONS, Executor of the last Will and Testament of David Warren, late of Hartford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and his petition praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be *necessary* for the payment of the debts of said deceased, incidental charges, and legacies:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

31 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON Petition of ELIZABETH PUTNAM, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of OLIVER PUTNAM, late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, representing that the personal property of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred dollars, and therefore prays for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to pay said debts and incidental charges:

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

31 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ABRAHAM ANDREWS Jr. and STEPHEN ANDREWS, named Executors in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of ABRAHAM ANDREWS, late of Fryeburgin said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the fourth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

31 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM TWOMBLY, late of Sweden,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JUDITH TWOMBLY.

Nov. 28, 1848. 31

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of

ELI ESTES, late of Bethel,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MOSES S. KIMBALL.

Bethel, Nov. 28, 1848. 31

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the estate of

OLIVER PUTNAM,

late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that a further time of three months from the 28th day of Nov'r, 1848, is allowed the creditors of said estate, by the Judge of Probate aforesaid, to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service hereby required of us, at the Store of I. N. Stanley, in Dixfield Village, on the last Saturday of January, and the last Saturday of February, 1849, at ten o'clock A. M.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'rs.
JOHN M. EUSTIS, }

Dixfield, Dec. 4 1848. 3w32

NEW STORE & NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

A. C. DENISON & C. P. TRUE

HAVING FORMED A CONNECTION IN BUSINESS UNDER THE FIRM OF

DENISON & TRUE,

AND having made large additions to their Store the past Summer; making it now the largest Store in the County, are now receiving from Portland, Boston, and New York

A Large and General Assortment of Goods,

adapted to the country trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

CAN AND WILL BE SOLD LOW;

and they would respectfully invite new and especially their old customers to call and examine their Stock of Goods, as we can and will sell at prices that shall satisfy. We intend to keep every article usually kept in a Variety Store, among which may be found

Blue, Black, Brown and Gold Mixed BROAD CLOTHS; Beaver and other thick Cloths for Overcoats Fancy and Black Cassimeres and Doe Skins; Steel Mixed, Grey, and Blue Satinetts; Vestings, of all qualities and styles.—Prints; Patches.

DRESS and CLOAK GOODS, such as Coburgs, Lustres, Lyonese, Alpaccas, Madama Stripes, Mode Laines Ginghams, &c. &c. Also,

Brown and Bleached Sheetings, of all qualities; Tickings; Rattinet; Red, White, and Orange Flannels. Gloves; Laces; Edgings, and White Goods of all kinds.

Hats, Caps, Buffaloes, Muffs, Feathers.

A Great Variety of ROOM PAPERS and CARPETINGS. Also—A Splendid Assortment of

Crockery Ware and Looking Glasses; Hard Ware;

W. I Goods and Groceries, Corn, Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, Steel,

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,

RUBBER OVERSHOES, all kinds.

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER.

LAMP AND LINSEED OILS, PAINTS, GROUND LEAD, ETC.

WANTED,

10,000 Bushels of OATS; 2000 do. BEANS; 200 do. RYE;
20 Tons of APPLE; 10,000 Pounds of WOOL;
50 Tons of RAGS delivered at Paper Mill at Sleep Falls, or at their Store;
20 Tons ROUND HOGS in two or three weeks.

For which CASH in part will be paid, if wanted.

DENISON & TRUE.

Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1848. tf 26

New Goods.

HUBBARD & STEVENS

ARE now receiving their NEW STOCK of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, all of which will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine. Oct. 23. 25

5000 YDS. BROWN SHEETINGS, from 4 to 8 cents per yard.
3000 yds. PRINTS, from 3 to 12 1-2 cents per yard.
GOOD GINGHAMS for 12 1-2 cents per yard.
Blue, Black, Drab, Plaided and Striped ALPACCAS, from 25 to 67.
Also, Thibet, Cashmere, Delains, Grandilla, Lineys, and other Dress Goods, for sale by

Paris Hill, Oct. 13. 25 HUBBARD & STEVENS.

American, English, French and German Broadcloths,

FROM $1,50 to $5,00 per yard, and a good assortment of Blue, Gold Mixed, Brown and Black Waved Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Tweeds, Satinetts. Also—Ready made Clothing, such as Over Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Overalls, &c. &c. Likewise—Hats, Caps, Muffs, Buffalo Robes, &c. for sale by HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris Hill, Oct. 23, 1848. 25

ADAMS'S NEW ARITHMETIC,

REVISED EDITION.

THIS valuable School Book contains the characteristics of the former edition, in a greatly improved form; with such corrections and additions as the wants of the times demand. It has been already very extensively adopted in place of the old edition, and is received with the most unqualified approval.

Adams's New Arithmetic is almost the only work on Arithmetic used in extensive sections of N. England. It is used in every part of the United States; and in the State of New York, is the Text Book in *ninety-three* of the one hundred and fifty-five Academies which reported to the Regents of the University in 1847. It has been adapted to the currency of and re-published in Canada. It has been translated and re-published in Greece. Notwithstanding the multiplication of Arithmetics, made up, many of them, of the *materiel* of this work, it has steadily increased in the public favor and demand.

Adams's Arithmetical Series.

The attention of Preceptors of Academies, Teachers and Superintendents in our Common Schools, and all those interested in education, is invited to the full series of Arithmetical Works now published. Copies will be furnished for examination on application to either of the publishers.

I.—*PRIMARY ARITHMETIC*, on *MENTAL OPERATIONS IN NUMBERS*; being an introduction to Adams's New Arithmetic, revised edition.

II.—*ADAMS'S NEW ARITHMETIC, REVISED EDITION*; being a revision of Adams's New Arithmetic, first published in 1827.

III.—*KEY TO THE REVISED EDITION OF ADAMS'S NEW ARITHMETIC.*

IV.—*MENSURATION, MECHANICAL POWERS, AND MACHINERY.* The principles of mensuration analytically explained, and practically applied to the *measurment of lines, superfices, and solids*; also, a philosophical explanation of the *simple mechanical powers*, and their application to *machinery*.—Designed to follow Adams's New Arithmetic. (*In press.*)

V.—*BOOK-KEEPING.* This work contains a lucid explanation of the science of accounts, a new, concise and common sense method of BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE ENTRY, and various forms of *receipts, orders, notes, bonds, mortgages*, and other instruments necessary for the transaction of business. Accompanied with Blank Books for the use of learners.

Published by
PHILLIPS & SAMPSON, BOSTON,
COLLINS & BROTHER, NEW-YORK,
J. W. PRENTISS & CO., KEENE, N. H.

Nov. 28, 1848. 1s 6w 30

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Farmers Attend!!

THE attention of Farmers is particularly invited to the system of the WASHINGTON COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY where they insure on their HOUSES, BARNS, HAY, GRAIN, LIVE STOCK, &c., at much less expense, and on more favorable conditions than with any other company now existing, the system differing from any other.—It has hitherto cost comparatively nothing, and in all probability will cost little or nothing to insure with this Company for years to come. It now has about 25,000 members, and is issuing at the present time at the rate of 20,000 Policies per annum, principally on FARM PROPERTY. No property in blocks or exposed parts of villages, Mills, Shops, or other property considered hazardous, is insured in this Company.

☞ Those erecting new buildings, or whose Policies with other Companies are about expiring, and all others, will find it for their interest to call on the subscriber.

W. D. LITTLE, *General Agent*,
No. 28, Exchange Street, PORTLAND.

Or TIMOTHY SUDDEN, Esq., Turner Village, J. S. KELLY, Esq., Oxford, (Craigie's Mills,) MARSHALL FRENCH, Esq., Lewiston.

Applications by mail, post paid, promptly attended to. 1s6m24 Oct. 17.

T. H. KELLEY,

TAILOR,

NORWAY VILLAGE,

HAS just rec'd a new and good assortment of Goods adapted to the season, which he will manufacture into any description of Garments the taste of his customers may demand, at short notice and at reasonable prices.

All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Wanted Immediately,

Three or four Tailoress Girls, to whom good wages will be paid.

Also—three or four Apprentice Girls.

Norway, Dec. 8, 1848. 3w33

PRESSEY & BARROWS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture, Chairs, &c.,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Lost!

ON Wednesday evening, November 29, two Notes—one dated Leeds, Jan. 18, 1847, for one hundred and six dollars, payable to Wm. Carver, jr. or bearer, signed by Eleazer Carver, jr.;—the other dated Turner on or about the 19th of Nov. 1848, given for fifty dollars, payable to Wm. Carver or order, signed Lorenz Alden. This is to forbid all persons buying said notes as payment has been stopped.

WM. CARVER, Jr.

Turner, Nov. 20, 1848. 3w33

Air-Tight Stoves!

THE LARGEST, BEST and most BEAUTIFUL assortment of AIR-TIGHT STOVES ever offered in the County of Oxford, just received and for sale at the old stand of the subscriber, agent for manufacturers.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 1, 1848. 3w 34

Window Sashes.

500 LIGHTS of Double Lip 9 by 12 and 9 by 13 dove-tail Sash, extra quality, glazed and unglazed, for sale by

HUMPHREY & STERNES.

North Paris, April 8, 1848. tf 49

IRON FOUNDRY,

AND

STOVE WORKS,

STEEP FALLS, NORWAY, MAINE,

BROWN & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Flour, Salt & Lime

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the subscriber, cheap for CASH, or in exchange for OATS. HENRY HOWE.

Paris Hill, Nov. 20, 1848. tf 30

REMOVAL.

BECKETT & INGRAHAM

—HAVE REMOVED TO—

McLELLAN'S NEW STORE,

106 1-2 MIDDLE, CORNER OF PLUMB ST.,

Nearly opposite the Canco House.

Portland, Sept. 6. 3m28

Stoves! Stoves!!

THE subscriber, Agent for the manufacturers, is now receiving a prime assortment of

Cooking, Air-Tight and Box Stoves and Fire Frames,

and invites all in want of such to give him a call, and assures them that he will show them the articles with great pleasure.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 14, 1848. tf 28

OXFORD

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE THIRD SESSION will commence on MONDAY, the fourth day of December next and continue ELEVEN WEEKS.

TUITION.

English Branches,	$3,00 to $4,00
Languages,	4,00
Music—Piano Forte,	5,00

Board may be had at $1,00 to $1,25 for Ladies, and $1,25 for Gentlemen.

TEACHERS.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, Principal.
Miss ZILPAH W. BARKER, Assistant.
Miss FRANCES WADSWORTH, Teacher of Music.
Miss OLIVIA J. RECORD, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

For particulars enquire of Hon. STEPHEN EMERY, President of Board of Trustees, or of the Principal.

South Paris, 8th Nov., 1848. tf

POETRY.

The Friendly Defiance.

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

Thou shalt not rob me, thievish Time,
Of all my blessings, all my joy;
I have some jewels in my heart,
Which thou art powerless to destroy.

Thou may'st denude my arm of strength,
And leave my temples seam'd and bare;
Deprive mine eyes of passion's light,
And scatter silver o'er my hair.

But never while the book remains,
And breathes a woman or a child,
Shalt thou deprive me, whilst I live,
Of feelings fresh and undefiled.

No, never while the earth is fair,
And reason keeps its dial bright,
Whate'er thy robberies, O, Time,
Shall I be bankrupt of delight.

Whate'er thy victories o'er my frame,
Thou can'st not cheat me of this truth—
That though the limbs may faint and fall
The spirit can renew its youth.

So, thievish Time, I fear not thee;
Thou art powerless on this heart of mine;
My jewels shall belong to me;
'Tis but the fettings that are thine.

THE STORY TELLER.

GUDBRAND OF THE MOUNTAIN.

A NORWEGIAN LEGEND.

There once lived a man whose name was Gudbrand; and as he possessed a farm in a remote spot on the declivity of a mountain, people called him Gudbrand of the Mountain.

He lived so happily with his wife, and they agreed so well, that she thought everything her husband did was for the best, and that it could not have been improved upon. Let him manage anyhow, she always found means to be delighted with what he had done. This worthy couple were the owners of a piece of arable land, and had a hundred dollars in their strong box, besides a couple of cows in the stable. One day the wife said to Gudbrand: 'I think that we ought to take one of the cows to town and sell it, in order that we have a little pocket-money at our disposal; for we are such industrious people, that we ought to have a few shillings in our purse as other folks have, particularly as we don't want to touch the hundred dollars in the chest. And really I don't know what we should want with more than one cow, and I shall be the gainer by having only one to attend to, instead of being bothered with two.'

Gudbrand thought that all this was very reasonable and proper; so he immediately took the cow, and went to the town to sell it. But it happened that there was nobody in the town that was willing to purchase the cow.

'Never mind,' thought Gudbrand, 'I'll go home again with my cow; I have both stable and yoke ready for her, and the way is no longer for going back than coming;' with this cheering reflection he plodded homewards in the most contented mood.

He had not gone far before he meet a man with a horse he wanted to sell. Now Gudbrand thought it were better to have a horse than a cow, so he made an exchange with the stranger.

When he had gone a little further he meet another man who was driving a fat pig before him, and then Gudbrand thought it would be still better to have a fat pig than a horse and so he exchanged with the man. He then went on and after a while he met a man with a goat.—'It is certainly better anyhow to have a goat than a pig,' thought Gudbrand, and again he made an exchange with the owner of the goat. He now went a good deal further till he met a man with a sheep and with him he likewise made an exchange, on the principle 'that it is always better to have a sheep than a goat.' On going further he met a man with a goose, and then Gudbrand exchanged his sheep against the goose. After this he went a long way, till he met a man with a cock, and he once more made an exchange: for he thought, 'after all it is still better to have a cock than a goose.' He then walked on and on till it began to grow late, when feeling very hungry he sold the cock for threepence, with which he bought something to eat; 'for after all,' thus reasoned Gudbrand of the Mountain, 'it is better to bring back one's self safe and sound, than to bring back a cock;' he then sped on his way home, till he reached the farm of his nearest neighbor, where in he went just as Hans the ploughboy was driving home the cattle.

'Well, how did you fare in town?' inquired the good folks.

'Why but so so,' answered Gudbrand. 'I can't say much for my luck, neither have I much reason to complain.' And hereupon he related all that had happened from beginning to end.

'Well, I'm sure! quoth the farmer, you'll get a warm reception from your wife when you reach home. Lord help you! I should'nt like to be in your shoes.'

'Things might have gone worse, however,' returned Gudbrand of the Mountain; 'but whether good, bad or indifferent, I have such an excellent wife that she never reproaches me, let me do what I will.'

'That may be, replied the man; 'yet somehow I can't believe it.'

'Shall we lay a wager?' asked Gudbrand.—'I have a hundred dollars in my chest, will you lay as much against them?'

'Done,' said the neighbor, and as twilight was now coming on, they both set out for Gudbrand's farm. When they reached it, the neighbor remained outside the door, while Gudbrand went in to his wife and they began to talk in the following manner:

'Good evening,' said Gudbrand of the Mountain, as he walked into the room.

'Good evening,' replied the wife, praised be GOD! you are come back again are you?'

Sure enough he was back. Then the wife inquired how he had got on in town.

'But so so,' answered Gudbrand; 'I can't much boast of my luck. On reaching town, nobody would purchase my cow, so I changed it for a horse.

'Ay—there indeed, you do deserve my thanks,' said she. 'We are so well off that we may as well drive to church as other people, and if we have the means of getting ourselves a horse, why should not we? Pray, goodman, go and bring him in.'

'Stop,' replied Gudbrand, 'I have not got the horse exactly; for after going on a bit I changed it for a pig.'

'No! did you?' cried the wife; why that's the very thing I should have done myself! Thank you a thousand times, my dear husband. Now I shall have some bacon in the house to offer the folks that come to see us. What, indeed, do we want with a horse? People would say that we had grown to grand to walk to church as we used to do. Prithee, goodman, go out and fetch in the pig.'

'But I haven't got the pig any more than the horse,' said Gudbrand; for on going farther I changed it for a milch-goat.'

'Why what capital notions you always have!' exclaimed the wife; 'for when I come to think of it, what do we want with a pig? People only say, 'they are eating up their substance.' But now that I have a goat, I can have milk and cheese, and without parting with the goat either. So, goodman, let's see Nanny-goat.'

'But I haven't got any goat, either,' answered Gudbrand; for, on going a little further, I changed the goat for an excellent sheep.'

'Now did you?' cried the wife; 'well to be sure, you have done every thing that I could have wished, just as if I had been at your elbow all the time! What, indeed should we want a goat for? I should always have been running after it, and climbing up hill and down dale.—But with a sheep, I shall not only have wool to make clothes with, but something to eat in the bargin. So prithee, goodman, go and fetch the sheep in.'

'But I no longer have the sheep,' said Gudbrand; 'for when I had gone a little further I changed it for a goose.'

'Oh, thank you a thousand times over for that!' cried the wife; 'for what could I have done with the sheep? I have neither distaff nor spindle, nor do I want them either, and care still less for the plague of wearing clothes, which we can just as well go on buying as we have done hitherto. And now I shall have an opportunity of tasting a bit of goose, which I hankered after so long, and of stuffing my pillow with down. So now, goodman, go and fetch in the goose.'

'Ay, but I have no goose to fetch,' replied Gudbrand, 'for, after going a little further, I changed it for a cock.'

'Only think now of your hitting on the very thing I should have chosen!' exclaimed the wife. 'Why a cock is for all the world as good as if you had bought an alarm watch; for the cock crows every morning at four o'clock, and so we shall be sure to be stirring by times. After all, we did not want a goose, for I don't know how to dress goose's flesh; and as to my pillow, I can stuff it with sea-weeds just as well. So go your ways, goodman and fetch the cock.'

'But I have no cock either,' said Gudbrand 'for after going somewhat further, I felt so tremendously hungry that I was fain to sell the cock for threepence, in order to be able to come home alive.'

'And right well did you do!' cried the wife—'Let you set about what you will, you are sure to do every thing to my liking. What does it signify whether we have a cock or not? Surely we are our own masters, and can lie in bed of a morning as long as we please. And now, thank GOD that I have got you back again—you are so clever at everything—I want neither cock, goose, pig, nor cow.'

Gudbrand now opened the door. 'Have I won the hundred dollars?' cried he. And the neighbor was forced to own that he fairly had.

A Hoosier was called upon the stand away out west, to testify to the character of a brother Hoosier. It was as follows:

'How long have you known Bill Bushwhack?'

'Ever since he was born.'

'What is his general character?'

'Letter A, No. 1.—bove par a very great way.'

'Would you believe him on oath?'

'Yes, sir-ee, on or off, or any other way.'

'What, in your opinion, are his qualifications to good character?'

'He's the best shot on the prairies or in the woods: he can shave the eye-winkers off of a wolf as far as a shooting iron'll carry a ball; he can drink a quart of grog any day, and chaws tobacker like a hoss.'

A duelist, who had fancied himself insulted by a Yankee who had won the affection of his lady-love, left the room with the ominous words,

'You will hear from me, sir!'

'Well, *do so!*' replied the Yankee, 'glad on't; *write* once in a while; I shall be glad to hear from you as often as you have a mind to let us know how you get along.'

GOSLINGS.—'Hallo, Mister,' cried a passenger in a stage-coach to a rough-looking foot passenger, 'can you tell me what has become of those goslings which were hatched on the top of that rock last year?'

'Four of them are dead,' returned Jonathan, 'and the other, I perceive, is a passenger in a stage-coach.'

A STRING OF 'EM.—One of the best series of puns ever perpetrated were made by Caleb Whiteford, who one day having been indulging in his favorite amusement, was told that he ought to be pan-ished.

'Punished!' said Caleb, 'if I was punished for every pun I shed, I would not have a puny-shed to place above my punished head.'

A SHORT SERMON—BY DOW, JR.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the Printer in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He trusts everybody—he knows not whom; his money is scattered everywhere, and he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his type, his journeymen's labor, his living, etc., must be punctually paid for. You Mr. ——, and Mr. ——, and a hundred others I could name, have taken his paper, and you and your children, and your neighbors have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it; if you miss one paper, you would think very hard of the Printer; you would rather go without your best meal than to be deprived of your newspaper. Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription?—Have you taken as much pains to furnish the Printer with his money as he has to furnish you with his paper? Have you paid him for his type, his press, his hand work, head work? If you have not, go and pay him off.

STRING HALT. The string halt affects horses in their hind legs, and consists of a false action or involuntary use of a muscle, which twitches one of the legs almost up to the belly, and sometimes both. The string halt is produced by a muscle being overstrained, or a violent blow on the hind parts. Good rubbing, and baths of warm vinegar and sweet oil, afford momentary relief, but a permanent cure may not be expected. Such a horse is very objectionable, being uneasy to the rider, and must give pain to every one who is in the habit of seeing him rode.—Prairie Farmer.

HOW TO GET A LIFT.—'Pray,' said Mr.——, to a gentleman he overtook on the road, 'will you have the complaisance to take my great coat in your carriage to town?'

'With pleasure, sir; but how will you get it again? 'Oh, very easy,' replied the modest applicant; 'I shall remain in it.'

BLUE LAWS.—In the days of the blue laws, a shoemaker was condemned to be hanged for something he had done; but on the day appointed for his execution they discovered that he was the only shoemaker in the place, so they hanged a weaver in his stead, for they had more weavers than they knew what to do with.

Notice.

IN obedience to a vote passed by the Directors of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road Company, directing the same, I hereby give notice that I shall, as Treasurer of said Corporation, sell at Public AUCTION to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December next, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Auction Office of Wm. D. Little, in Portland, the following Shares in the Capital Stock of said Rail Road Company, for the payment of Assessments due thereon, and the interest and cost of sale—which shares were subscribed for by the several persons herein named, viz:

Hannah Harding,	4 shares.
Hiram Jordan,	10 "
Moses Pattee,	10 "
Peter B. Frost,	2 "
Geo. A. Noyes,	2 "
Moses A. Young,	1 "
James N. Hall,	2 "
J. H. Merrill,	2 "
Wm. Gallison,	1 "
Abijah Hall,	1 "
H. R. Parsons,	2 "
Temple Tibbets,	2 "
Geo. W. Young,	1 "
Dersilla P. Burbank,	1 "
Geo. Chapman,	1 "
Gilman Chapman,	1 "
William Frye,	1 "
Abernethy Grover,	1 "
Wm. P. Merrill,	1 "
Daniel C. Bacon,	10 "
Samuel Lowder,	2 "
John B. Jones,	1 "
Sam'l Litchfield,	1 "
Vassel B. Litchfield,	2 "
Sewell Merrill,	1 "

CHAS. E. BARRETT, Treasurer
Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Co.
Portland, Nov. 24, 1848. 33

HUNGARIAN BALSAM.

[Case of Edward Turner, of Lowell,—Remarkable Symptoms.]

TO DR. D. F. BRADLEE.—Sir: At the request of your friend, Mr. Jones, I send you a statement of my case, and the benefit I have received from the Hungarian Balsam. I have been nearly all my life employed in cotton mills. For eight years I was employed as "stripper," in the carding-room. The great changes from heat to cold which I suffered, together with the dust and impurity of air, bro't on a difficulty in my chest and lungs, of a very serious and distressing character. My chest seemed to be stuffed full of phlegm, and frequently came near suffocating me. I had a severe pain in my side; my breathing was hard and difficult; and I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I also lost my appetite, and became very weak and feeble. This was about a year and a half ago. From that time to this, I have been sinking very fast, and have done no work. I have taken much medicine, but to no purpose. The only thing that relieved me was tobacco. I have not only chewed, but actually eaten, large quantities of tobacco, and when nearly choked with phlegm, I have swallowed enough of the juice to kill any man in health. The relief which I gained, however, was only short, until I took the Hungarian Balsam, and the change in my condition is now wonderful to behold. The phlegm has been cleared from my chest, the pain in my side is gone, my appetite has returned, and I feel like a new man. I am still, however, rather thin and feeble, and shall continue to take the Balsam until I am completely re-tored.

Yours, truly, EDWARD TURNER.
Lowell, Oct. 7, 1845.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of J. K. P'AMMON'S, the only agent in Paris.

Dec. 5, 1848. 4w51—eptDFBB

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been previously attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Inn of Simeon Lane in Oxford, on Saturday, the twentieth day of January, 1849, at one o'clock P. M., all the right in equity of redemption which Jared Young of Oxford, in said County, has to redeem the following described Real Estate, viz:

Eighty acres more or less, on lot numbered twenty-nine, being the same deeded to Young by R. C. Cummings, May 25th, 1847. Recorded Book 77, Page 221. Mortgaged to Simeon Cummings April 3d 1848. Recorded Book 75, Page 541, to secure $125,98 in one year.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, *Dep. Sheriff.*
Dec. 12 1848. 3w52

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,
DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
AT WHOLESALE,
Corner of Middle and Free Streets
(Between Dearing's & Greenough's New Blocks,)
Portland.
Sept. 15, 1847. tf 25

RE-FITTED, RE-FURNISHED, AND RE-FILLED.



WM. M. CUSHMAN,
—DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MAINE STREET, NORWAY.

HAVING fitted up and painted and otherwise improved his jewelry store, has received an assortment of fashionable and elegant

New Goods,

which added to his former stock makes as an
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
as can be found in the State, all of which has been bought exceedingly low, and will sell
CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST!

He invites attention to the following, which in part compose his stock:

GOLD AND SILVER LEPINE
AND COMMON
WATCHES,
—A large assortment of—
FINGER RINGS, BREAST PINS, GOLD GUARD AND FOB CHAINS, WATCH KEYS AND SEALS, BRACELETS AND BRACELET CLASPS, GOLD PENS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS, LOCKETS, &c., &c.,
—together with every variety of fine—
JEWELRY GOODS!
BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, BEADS, COMBS, WALLETS, FLOWER VASES, CORAL NECKLACES, CARD CASES, WORK CASES, SILVER SPOONS, BUTTER KNIVES,
and an endless variety of tasteful and beautiful
FANCY GOODS!

He also keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of FLUID LAMPS, some very beautiful patterns. Also CAMPHENE and Camphene Lamps.—Burning Fluid. He respectfully solicits the public patronage in proportion to the goodness and cheapness of his goods, assuring the public that he will sell at Boston prices.

REPAIRING.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleansed and repaired, and warranted.
Norway Village, Oct. 30, 1848. tf 26

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her old customers and the public generally, that she has just received a good assortment of fashionable

STRAW, SILK, MOURNING, & FANCY
BONNETS.
—ALSO—
CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c. &c.

☞Orders from a distance, (as usual,) punctually attended to.
Norway Village, June 1, 1848. tf 6

New Store! New Stock!!

FALL FASHIONS!

BECKETT & INGRAHAM,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
☞No. 106 1-2☜
Middle, Corner of Plumb Street,
Nearly opposite the Casco House,

HAVE just received from New York and Boston, an EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
of the most recent German, French, English and American manufacture, comprising all the styles of Goods for Gentlemen's wear, now in fashion.

They would particularly call attention to their stock of
FANCY PANTALOON AND VEST GOODS
which they believe equal to any ever brought to this market—all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

B. & I. are in the constant receipt of the PARIS, LONDON, and NEW YORK FASHIONS—and are ready to wait upon their friends and the public, in the line of their profession, at their *New Sales Rooms*, No 1-2 Middle Street, where they are respectfully invited to favor them with a call.
Portland, Oct. 10, 1848. 3m23

PREPARE FOR WINTER!!

PETER B. FROST,
Fashionable Tailor,
Norway Village,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to friends and customers for their patronage heretofore, and would inform them that he may still be found at his old Stand, over the Store of A. C. DENNISON, where he is ready to attend to all their wants in the CLOTHING LINE, with promptness and on terms that cannot fail to be satisfactory. He employs none but experienced and faithful help, and *warrants* all work done in his establishment to be finished in the best style, and at short notice.

He has just received from Boston and N. York the
Fall and Winter Fashions,
and will furnish any style of garment his customers may require.

A good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satins, Vestings, and a great variety of Cloths and Tailors' Trimmings, of good quality and afforded at the lowest prices, constantly on hand.

CUTTING done to order at short notice.

☞WANTED IMMEDIATELY.☜
Four or five apprentice Girls.
Oct. 10, 1848. tf 23

Pine Lumber.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for doors and Window Sash, for sale by W. L. GOODNOW.
Norway, Dec. 20, 1847. 3tf

Sheet Zinc & Lead

FOR sale at the Old Stand of
WM. L. GOODNOW
Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 20

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 20, 1846. tf

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT WORK.

CHILD-BIRTH:

A Valuable Scientific Work upon the Subject of Gestation and Child-Birth, by R. M. WEISSELHOFF, M. D., *late of Paris, just published in New York, by the Author.*

THIS work contains recently discovered information upon a subject of the highest importance to married persons or those contemplating marriage. It will be found of especial value to those whose means, health, or circumstances, do not permit them to increase the number of their family, without great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. A method avoiding these dangers and troubles at will, (recently discovered by a celebrated French Physician,) is fully communicated in this work, so that any person may avail himself of it at once, without purchasing any instrument, medicine, or other article, from the author. The means of prevention here set forth cost comparatively nothing, and are within the reach of all. The process is new, safe, infallible, convenient, simple, and cannot injure the health of the most delicate. Nor does it curtail matrimonial privileges in the least.

MORALLY CONSIDERED

The object of this work can be shown to be of the highest utility, and sustained by the soundest principles of prudence, political economy and virtue. It shows how a physiological effect may be produced, scientifically and without injury to the constitution, which thousands attempt to accomplish by the most unwise and reprehensible means. The object is by no means new to the world. The means will be esteemed by all scientific, right-minded and sensible people as a discovery in physiology of the highest consequence to public morals and happiness.

THE INSTINCT OF NATURE.

Love, and the desire for union between the sexes, will be indulged, talk of prudence as we may. Without marriage, we have, in all countries, a debasement of one sex, and the criminal indulgence of the other; with marriage, and the unrestrained indulgence of the natural instinct, very often suffering and misery of the most fearful character. Who, then, shall deny to man, (a free agent,) the right to marry and to regulate the instincts of nature?

YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.

Young married people, whose fortunes are not yet established, will find in this work matter to interest them deeply, and information of the highest value, which they should not on any account, be ignorant of. Hundreds of married people, now advanced in life, have assured the author that if they had possessed such a treasure in early life, it would have saved them more than half the suffering and deprivation they have since endured.

UNHAPPY WIVES.

Unhappy wives, who feel that their physical condition and health totally unfit them to become the mothers of numerous offspring, and who reasonably fear that each period of confinement will terminate their existence, will hail the discovery of this certain means of relief with unbounded joy. Let all such unfortunate and unhappy wives lose no time in obtaining this important work. It will be to them a precious boon through life, and prevent many an early and premature death.

HEREDITARY DISEASES.

Scrofula, Consumption, Insanity, Apoplexy, Diseases of the Heart, and other horrible complaints, capable of transmission from parent to child, affect many worthy people, who at the same time, are as capable of enjoying themselves in the marriage state as their more fortunate fellow beings. Shall such persons refrain from marriage on this account, or shall they marry and give birth to a feeble offspring destined to a life of suffering or an early death? The answer to such questions will be found in the work here recommended.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Early marriages are strongly advised by all philosophers and writers upon social and political subjects. Early marriages beyond all question tend to promote virtue and happiness; and with the power of regulating the procreative functions, made known in this work, may be freely entered into without fear of incurring responsibilities which cannot be sustained.

OVERPOPULATION OF THE EARTH.

Over population of the earth need no longer be apprehended. The calculations of Malthus, and the wild fears of Robert Dale Owen, are alike rendered baseless by the discovery here communicated to the world. "The control of men over his accidents," in this respect, at least, is here established. The wisdom of exercising such control, none who give the subject a moment's consideration can doubt.

HONESTY OF THE WORK.

☞There is no deception or humbuggery of any kind about this work. It is precisely what its title indicates, a veluable publication, containing information of great value to married people, or those contemplating marriage, expressed in plain language which all can understand, with no unnecessary words put in merely to swell the number of its pages. The whole story is told, and the means of accomplishing the objects of the work fully and faithfully given, so that the reader may avail himself of it at once, without purchasing any medicine, instrument, or other article, from the author. The means of protection which it recommends, may also be relied upon, without fear or disappointment or injury.

PHYSICIANS, PROFESSORS, AND CLERGYMEN

In all parts of the country have given their testimony strongly in favor of the objects of this work, and the nature of the discovery. We annex a few of these recommendations:

New York, Sept. 13, 1848.

Dr R M Weisselhoff—Dear Sir. I should have no question whatever that the means recommended in your work on Child-Birth, would accomplish the object intended, considered in reference to physiological principles alone, but I have also the happiness to know that it has stood the test of practical experiment. Yours, truly, E. H. DOYEN,
Professor of Midwifery, late of Paris.

New York, Aug. 1848.

Dr R M Weisselhoff—Sir: The usual effect of such information as your work contains, I believe to be decidedly contrary. The right of man to control the natural instincts cannot be questioned. I think the work will be the means of doing much good.

Rev B F CROWLEY.

No 8, Stanley Park, New York.

Dr Weisselhoff—Sir: The principles of Chemistry applied to the hints for regulating the procreative functions, as stated in your work on Child-Birth, would satisfy any well informed person that the object of that publication could be attained with the most perfect ease, certainty and safety.

J. L. SULLIVAN,
Professor of Chemistry, New University.

Copies of this work will be sent, in a close envelope, at single letter postage, to any part of the United States for $1, sent, Post paid, to

DR. R. M. WEISSELHOFF,
Box 2710, New York City.

Copyright secured. No Bookseller allowed to sell this work. Publication Office, 258 Broadway, New York City.

CAUTION!

☞Persons who wish the *Genuine work*, by Dr. Weisselhoff, with *private notes* added by his own hand, can obtain it only by sending directly to him, as he employs *no Agents whatever*, and never sells the work at wholesale—therefore *no Book Agent, Pedler, Postmaster, or Bookseller* can possibly furnish the genuine work. Beware, therefore, of false copies and imitations, which may not only be *worthless*, but *dangerous*. All infringements of the copyright are promptly prosecuted and cheats will only sell abridged or altered copies. This is the only original and true work—no other can be genuine. Send by mail as above; it is the only sure way to secure the work. Thousands of copies have been sent by mail with perfect safety. 1an 27

SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.
Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. B. WALTON. 1848

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

☞Residence, MECHANIC FALLS, Cumberland Co.
☞All business by Mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1848. tf 31

CONSUMPTION CURED!



BUCHAN'S
Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM, the Great English Remedy for Pectoral and Pulmonary diseases, still stands unrivalled and unsurpassed as the most elegant, agreeable, and effectual curative of these formidable complaints, now known to the civilized world.

Three years trial in the United States, during which time it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, has only served to establish its pre-eminent merit in all parts of the country, as the great and

ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY

in the worst cases of Pulmonary disease; and the best and most agreeable curative of all slight forms of colds, cough and inflammation, that can possibly be used.

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This frightful symptom of approaching Consumption, is speedily checked and prevented by the use of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, which heals the affected membrane, removes the incipient tubercles, and restores those vital organs, the lungs, to a sound and healthy condition.

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The extract here presented is prepared after direction given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy and permanent.*

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Sept. 12, 1848. 8m19

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April 15, 1848. tf 36

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